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Esters

The present invention relates to esters and in particular to esters of cellobiose, compositions containing them, and
5 their use as structurants.

Background

Many compositions intended for topical application to skin,
10 including a number for various parts of the body, such as face, gums, hands, limbs, feet, torso, underarm, breasts, genitalia, hair and other parts of the body, comprise one or more active agents are distributed within or otherwise supported by a carrier fluid. Although it is possible, in
15 many instances, that such compositions are in the form of lotions, it is often desirable that the active ingredient in such compositions, be it for medical or for cosmetic purposes, remains substantially localised in the region of the body to which it has been topically applied. In order
20 to assist this to happen and also to enable alternative dispensers for the composition to be employed, the carrier fluid can be thickened or structured, for example by introducing one or more materials for that purpose. Thickened or structured compositions commonly adopt the form
25 of firm sticks, or soft solids and creams. In such circumstances, the materials are often referred to as structurants or gelants and may sometimes alternatively be called thickeners, depending on the final form of the composition. The carrier fluid may comprise water and/or a

water-miscible organic liquid and alternatively or additionally a water-immiscible liquid.

In general, the choice of structurants or thickeners tends to vary in accordance with the physical nature of the carrier fluid and in particular on whether it is water-miscible or immiscible. The present invention is directed more particularly towards materials which are capable of structuring a water-immiscible liquid, which may act by itself as carrier for an active ingredient or comprise a water-immiscible phase in an emulsion or micro-emulsion.

Many materials have been proposed for structuring or thickening a water-immiscible liquid phase of a composition intended for topical application to humans. These have included waxes natural waxes, such as paraffin waxes or those typically extracted from vegetation, such as candelilla wax, or glyceride waxes, or produced by chemical treatment of natural oils, for example hydrogenation of castor oil, or produced by extracted from fauna, such as beeswax or spermaceti wax, or derivatives or synthetic variants of them. Others include fatty alcohols, eg linear C18 or C22 alcohols. Other materials are polymeric, such as polysiloxane waxes, or polysiloxane elastomers, or various polyamide/polysiloxane copolymers.

In the closing years of the 20th century, a number of structurants were identified which the present inventors classify as fibre-forming. These include 12-hydroxy stearic acid, various amino acid amides, including particularly, combinations of sterols and sterol esters, including

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particularly β -sitosterol and γ -oryzonol, derivatives of threitol, diamide derivatives of cyclohexane, and acylated derivatives of cellobiose. Each of the various structurants has to a greater or lesser extent its particular benefits and its intrinsic disadvantages, either in absolute or relative terms. These properties can include the ability of the material to gel or otherwise structure the carrier liquid, including the resultant hardness and stability, and the sensory properties and appearance of the resultant composition, the latter being of great importance for cosmetic compositions.

One of the most desirable class of structurants comprises acylated cellobiose, as described in pending PCT application No PCT/GB 00/01228, now published as WO 00/61079, particularly for structuring a water-immiscible liquid in a cosmetic compositions, including especially antiperspirant and deodorant compositions. Said PCT application describes various benefits for the acylated cellobiose structurant and exemplifies many compositions demonstrating such benefits. In said PCT application, it has been disclosed that the cellobiose can adopt either an α or β configuration, preferably the former, and various preferences are given for both the number of acyl substituents of the cellobiose nucleus and the chemical constitution of the substituents. The description of alternatives included the choice of an aliphatic acyl substituent, whether it is linear or branched and its chain length. Acylated cellobiose materials were exemplified in which identical acyl substituents were employed. The most highly preferred acylated cellobiose described therein is cellobiose octanonanoate.

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Continuing research into the properties of acylated cellobiose materials and compositions structured using them has shown that variations in the structurants can result in changes to various of the properties of the structured compositions, including amongst other things the thermal stability of the final structured material, the resistance of the structurant to crystallisation in situ, and the clarity and hardness of the composition.

10 α -cellobiose octanonanoate has been shown to be an extremely good structurant for water-immiscible liquids, including silicone fluids and water-immiscible emollient liquids employed in many cosmetic compositions. However, ongoing research into the acylated cellobiose structurants has

15 indicated that its thermal stability could be improved and that long term storage can lead to a gradual reduction in clarity. This would appear from studies to be associated with crystallisation of the structurant. Either effect conveys self-evident disadvantages. Loss of structural

20 strength with time limits the shelf life of the product and a reduction in clarity can be taken by consumers as a visual cue that efficacy has been impaired. Consumer formulations can take a long time to pass through conventional manufacture and distribution channels and can sometimes also

25 spend a long time on consumers' shelves before or during use, so that it is desirable to find ways of ameliorating or overcoming any negative effects that would otherwise arise during storage. It will, of course, be recognised that any changes made should endeavour not to sacrifice any of the

30 other beneficial properties of the products.

However, many compositions are desirably translucent or transparent and the controlled hardness of the composition remains an important characteristic. Consequently, any change made to the formulation or alternative selection made from the class of acylated cellobiose materials should endeavour to minimise or even overcome and reverse any impairment to the other properties of the structurant which might arise when seeking to improve one of the properties. By way of example, measures to improve stability against in situ crystallisation can reduce hardness. Mixtures of the materials can be contemplated and then some trade-off in the performance of the structurant mixture compared with its constituents has been observed.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an alternative acylated cellobiose which demonstrates an attractive combination of properties, particularly in the context of acting as a structurant for a water-immiscible liquid.

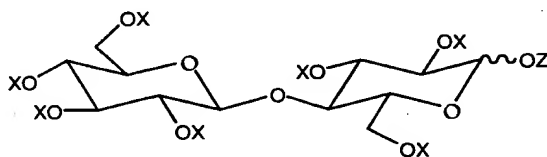
It will be understood, however, that although the material of the instant invention is contemplated especially for use in cosmetic formulations, its potential use is much wider, including the structuring of a water-immiscible liquid to make a cream, soft solid or stick for any other purpose. Such other purposes could include topical medicaments, topically applied veterinary products or animal cosmetics and waxes or polishes.

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Brief Description of the Invention

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided as a new compound, an acylated cellobiose

5 satisfying the general formula:



in which X represents an acyl group (R-CO-) or H, Z

10 represents an acyl group (R'-CO-) or H and not more than a minority of X + Z residues represent H,

R represents a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched chain hydrocarbon residue containing from 5 to 31 carbon atoms and

15 R' represents a residue which is different from R and which is :-

- (i) a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched chain hydrocarbon residue containing from 1 to 31 carbon atoms, optionally substituted or;
- 20 (ii) an aromatic hydrocarbon residue, optionally substituted or;
- (iii) a cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon, optionally substituted.

The Z substituent is at the anomeric position.

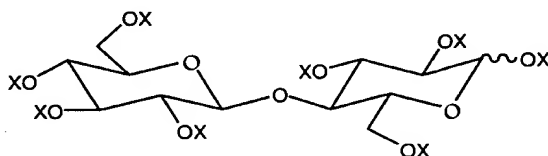
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Such an ester herein in which R differs from R' is sometimes referred to as a CHME.

Such materials, ie CHMEs, demonstrate an excellent
 5 combination of properties rendering those materials particularly suitable for structuring or thickening water-immiscible liquids, enabling them to be employed in the manufacture of base gels for cosmetic or medical actives and particularly for translucent base gels. The benefits accrue
 10 by selecting substitution R' at the anomeric carbon which is different from that of the other alkyl groups R.

For example, by comparison with the employment of various cellobiose octaesters, advantageously, improvements in one
 15 or more of the following properties can be seen, namely clarity, thermal stability and resistance against in situ crystallisation, whilst not sacrificing hardness.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there
 20 is provided a method for the preparation of an acylated cellobiose as described in the first aspect hereinabove comprising the step of reacting an acylated cellobiose having general formula 2



25 in which X represents an acyl group (R-CO-) or H, H being not more than a minority of X residues and R represents a

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saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched chain hydrocarbon residue containing from 5 to 31 carbon atoms with an acylating agent containing a residue R' as described hereinabove preferentially at the anomeric carbon of the cellobiose.

In this aspect, either the hydroxyl group at the anomeric carbon atom is acylated, or the acyl group R-CO- at the anomeric carbon atom is transesterified.

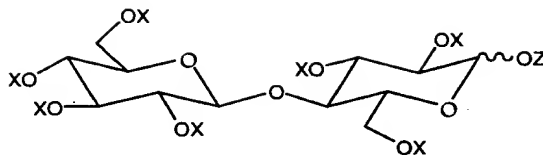
In a third aspect of the present invention there is provided the use of an acylated cellobiose as described in the first aspect hereinabove for thickening or structuring a water-immiscible liquid, thereby forming a cream, soft solid or solid.

In a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a base composition in the form of a cream, soft solid or solid containing a structurant or thickener an acylated cellobiose as described hereinabove in the first aspect.

In a related fifth aspect of the present invention, the base composition of the fourth aspect additionally contains an active cosmetic, medical, or veterinary agent.

Detailed Description of the Invention and Preferred Embodiments

Herein the acylated cellobiose compounds satisfy the formula shown below:



When X and Z represent respectively -COR and -COR' in this
 5 formula, R represents a saturated or unsaturated, linear or
 branched chain hydrocarbon residue which contains from 5 to
 31 carbon atoms, often up to 18 carbon atoms, preferably
 from 7 and 12 carbon atoms and especially 8 or 9 carbon
 atoms. Preferably R residues are saturated and desirably
 10 are linear. Most desirably, all R groups are the same. It
 will be recognised that in practice the alkyl substituent of
 a specified chain length in an acylating agent can contain
 impurity levels of isomers or close homologues. For
 example, when R is nominally octyl, the substituent can
 15 comprise as impurities a low proportion, typically not more
 than 5% of iso octyl and n-heptyl /n-nonyl groups.

In this formula, R' represents an aliphatic, aromatic or
 cycloaliphatic residue. R' can be alkyl, alkaryl, aryl, or
 20 aralkyl, optionally substituted. In many desirable
 embodiments, R' is non-aliphatic when R is aliphatic.

The residue R' when aliphatic can comprise a saturated or
 unsaturated, linear or branched chain hydrocarbon residue
 25 containing from 1 to 31 carbon atoms, more desirably linear,
 and preferably from 2 to 22 carbon atoms. The R and R'
 residues are different from each other, so that R' is often

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selected from residues having a maximum chain length in the ranges of up to R-2 carbons or from R+2 carbons, and conveniently in the ranges of from 1 to 6 and 13 to 22 carbon atoms. Particularly desirable short chain alkyl R'

5 residues include methyl, ethyl, and propyl. The alkyl groups within R' can optionally be fluorinated or substituted by an aryl group such as those described hereinafter or by a cycloaliphatic group such as those described hereinafter or by an amine or amide group. The
10 substituted aliphatic residue R' desirably contains not more than 31 and particularly not more than 22 carbon atoms.

When R' represents or contains an aromatic hydrocarbon residue, particularly an aryl residue, suitable examples
15 comprise phenyl, naphthyl and biphenyl residues. The aryl group can comprise 1 or a plurality of nuclei, which may be fused or not fused. The aryl nucleus or nuclei therein can be substituted, for example by an alkyl or alkoxy group containing up to 20 carbon atoms or a halo group such as
20 fluoro or a nitro group or an alkyl ester, alkylamine or alkylamido group. The substituted aromatic residue R' desirably contains not more than 26 carbon atoms.

When R' represents a cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon residue,
25 suitable examples include cyclohexane and cyclooctane. The cycloaliphatic nuclei can be substituted for example by an alkyl or alkoxy group containing up to 20 carbon atoms or by an aryl group such as described above.

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R' can comprise an alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, alkaryl, aralkyl or cycloalkylaryl residue.

5 The acylated cellobiose materials according to the present invention can adopt either of the α or β anomeric forms or mixtures thereof. In a number of highly desirable
embodiments, for example those in which R' constitutes a saturated hydrocarbon residue, such as cyclohexyl, or linear C4 to C10 alkyl which differs from the R residue, the CHME
10 comprises at least 60 molar% in the β anomeric form, particularly at least 80 molar%, and some especially preferred CHMEs are at least 90 molar% in the β anomeric form. In other desirable embodiments, for example those in which R' constitutes an unsaturated hydrocarbon residue,
15 such as benzoyl or 4-Biphenoyl, the CHME preferably is at least 90 molar% in the β anomeric form.

Preferably, the acylated cellobiose is acylated by a total of greater than six and in many instances greater than seven
20 acyl substituents, R-CO- + R'-CO-, on average, and especially by at least 95 molar % of total acylation. In practice, we have found that acylation often occurs preferentially at cellobiose carbons other than at its anomeric carbon atom, so that the former carbons tend
25 towards being fully acylated, commonly at least six of the seven X locations representing R-CO-, and in many instances all or substantially all seven locations representing R-CO-, whilst anomeric carbon may be, and commonly is, acylated to a lesser proportion.

It is desirable that the anomeric carbon is acylated to at least 50%, preferably at least 60% and more preferably is at least 75% acylated, and most desirably in conjunction with X representing at or substantially 100% R-CO- (normally at least 6 out of seven locations, and preferably greater than 97%). It is particularly desirable to employ CHMEs in which there is not only a high extent of acylation at the anomeric carbon, but also simultaneously a high molar proportion of the ester is in the β anomeric form, each of which feature has been described more precisely hereinbefore.

An especially suitable sub-set of CHMEs comprises esters in which i) each R substituent represents a linear octyl residue, ii) the anomeric position is acylated to a high proportion and preferably at least 75 molar%, and iii) a high proportion of and preferably at least 80 molar% of the CHME is in the β anomeric form.

When contemplating the use of the cellobiose esters in general and the invention esters in particular for preparing translucent gels of water-immiscible fluids, such as silicone fluids or other water-immiscible fluids mentioned herein, it is desirable to select those materials which have a relatively high fibre dissolution temperature (FDT). Advantageously, many of the invention esters herein exhibit an FDT of at least 48°C and especially advantageous invention esters are those having an FDT of at least 51°C, because they tend to produce gels having greater storage stability.

The acylated cellobiose materials of the present invention may be used as a sole or primary structurants or may be used as minor or supplementary structurant in conjunction with one or more of the classes of structurants that are

5 mentioned hereinafter. By way of example, the invention structurants can be used together with an acylated cellobiose described in PCT/GB 00/01228, in which the anomeric acyl group is the same as at least some of the other acyl groups, ie $R = R'$, such as cellobiose
10 octanonanoateor, especially, cellobiose octadecanoate.

It is especially desirable to employ acylated cellobiose materials identified herein (CHMEs) in which all the R substituents are identical and are n-nonyl or particularly
15 n-octyl and at least 75% of substituents at the anomeric carbon are R' (ie at least 75 molar% acylation at the anomeric position) and = cyclohexyl, phenyl, naphthyl or methyl and particularly cyclohexyl. Such especially
desirable CHMEs preferably are at least 80 molar% in the β
20 anomeric form.

Material Preparation

One convenient and general method for making the acylated
25 cellobiose compounds of the present invention comprises the step of transesterifying a corresponding acylated cellobiose in which the acyl substituents -COR and -COR' are identical. Such a process in practice can be two step, the first step of which comprises preparing an octaesterified cellobiose,
30 for example by a process as described hereinbelow. The

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second step of such a process comprises reacting the octaester with an acylating agent containing a -COR' residue, capable of displacing the residue -COR, if needed in the presence of a strong acylating catalyst. The
5 resultant product often comprises a proportion of residual R-CO- residues at the anomeric carbon atom.

A related method comprises acylating the corresponding partially acylated cellobiose with an acylating agent
10 containing a -COR' residue, where needed in the presence of an acylating catalyst, the anomeric carbon being partly or preferably wholly or substantially wholly substituted by an hydroxyl group. Such a substrate can be obtained, for example, by deacylating wholly or partly a cellobiose
15 octester. Consequently, the invention mixed ester cellobiose compounds can be made in a three step process comprising the steps of first making an octaester in which the acyl substituent -COR' at the anomeric carbon is the same as at the other cellobiose carbons, R-CO-, secondly
20 removing the anomeric acyl substituent, and then re-acylating at the anomeric position with a different acyl substituent.

In one way of carrying out the first step, be it for either
25 the two or three step processes indicated above, cellobiose (commonly D-(+)-cellobiose) is reacted with a molar excess of an acylating agent, often a substantial excess, such as an acid chloride, RCOCl , carboxylic acid RCO_2H or acid anhydride $(\text{RCO})_2\text{O}$ and, where necessary, an acylation
30 catalyst. The R groups are as hereinbefore described. For

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example, when using an acid as acylating agent, the catalyst can desirably be derivable from an acid having a low pK_a such as an anhydride $(R''CO)_2O$, often in a significant molar excess. The R'' group is desirably a polychlorinated or preferably polyfluorinated alkyl, such as trifluoromethyl. The acylating agent, eg carboxylic acid, is preferably employed at a mole ratio to the cellobiose in the range of at least 50:1 and especially from 60:1 to 100:1. The catalyst is preferably employed with the acid at a mole ratio to the cellobiose of at least 20:1 and particularly from 22:1 to 50:1. The acylation is desirably conducted at an elevated temperature such as above $70^\circ C$ and especially approximately $100^\circ C$ for a period of at least 2 hours and especially from 3 to 10 hours. The resultant product is substantially or completely acylated, that is to say that at least 90% of the acylatable hydroxyl groups on the cellobiose have been acylated and often at least 95% acylated.

In a variant of the first step, the cellobiose (commonly D-(+)-cellobiose) is reacted with a molar excess of an acylating agent, often a significant excess, such as an acid chloride, $RCOCl$, in solution in a volatile chlorohydrocarbon such as chloroform, the presence of an excess of a strong base catalyst, such as pyridine, and most preferably in a dry, inert atmosphere. Preferably, the acylating agent is employed in a mole ratio to the cellobiose in the range of from 12:1 to 24:1, from 1.5 to 3 times a stoichiometric amount for octa-acylation. The base catalyst is commonly employed in a mole ratio to the cellobiose of from 6:1 to

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12:1. The acylation step is desirably carried out at a mildly elevated temperature, such as from 40 to 75°C, and often at from 45 to 60°C. The reaction is advantageously monitored via HPLC and/or proton NMR and allowed to continue until hepta-acylated cellobiose is no longer detectable. Such reaction period is often in the range of from 10 to 30 hours. The acylation product can be recovered by cooling to ambient and precipitation in methanol. This method is particular applicable for the preparation of esters predominantly in the β anomeric form.

In the second step in the above-mentioned three step process, the acylated cellobiose produced in the first step or the variant, i.e. in predominantly α or β anomeric form or a mixture thereof, is partially de-acylated preferentially at the anomeric carbon. One method comprises reacting the fully acylated cellobiose with a mixture of a low molecular weight aliphatic acid, (C1-C4) and especially acetic acid with an alkylene diamine such as in particular ethylene diamine, at a low concentration in THF (tetrahydrofuran), such as from 4 to 15% by weight acylated cellobiose. The acid employed in the second step has a higher pK_a than the catalyst in the first step. The reaction preferably employs an approximately equimolar ratio of acid to acylated cellobiose, such as in the range of 0.9 to 1.2:1 and a small molar excess of diamine to acylated cellobiose, such as from 1.6 to 2.5:1. The reaction can conveniently be carried out in at or about ambient temperature, e.g. 20 to 30°C for a long reaction time, often of at least 12 hours and particularly from 24 to 60 hours, or at a mildly elevated

temperature such as up to 45°C for a commensurately shorter period such as selected in the range of from 5 to 10 hours. The resultant partially deacylated material can be recovered by extraction into a haloalkane solvent such as
5 dichloromethane and acid washed. After drying, it is recrystallisable from a THF/methanol mixture.

In the third step, the partially de-acylated cellobiose is re-acylated. The re-acylation can employ a carboxylic acid,
10 an acid chloride, or an anhydride.

In the first variant of this third step, the cellobiose is reacted with an at least equimolar amount of an acid chloride of formula $R'COCl$, preferably a small molar excess
15 of from 1.1 to 1.5:1, in the presence of at least an equimolar amount of triethylamine and preferably a small molar excess of from 1.1 to 1.5:1. The reaction is desirably conducted at or within 10°C of reflux temperature, suitably for at least 1 hour and preferably from 2 to 4
20 hours. Desirably, the reaction is permitted to continue until at least a predetermined extent of acylation at the anomeric carbon, such as at least 80% and often at least 90% has occurred. In this first variant, the resultant CHME is predominantly in the β anomeric form, the exact proportions
25 of the α and β forms depending on the acyl substituent and process conditions adopted.

In the second variant of this third step, the partially de-acylated cellobiose is reacted with an substantial excess of
30 a carboxylic acid of formula $R'CO_2H$, such as a mole ratio of at least 50:1 and particularly from 60 to 100:1 in the

presence of a significant molar excess of a strong acid catalyst such as that employed in the first step and preferably in a mole ratio to the cellobiose of at least 20:1 and especially from 22:1 to 50:1. The reaction is preferably carried out at elevated temperature, such as especially above 90°C and particularly at about 100°C. The reaction period is desirably at least 4 hours and is especially from 5 to 10 hours. Desirably, the reaction is permitted to continue until at least a predetermined extent of acylation at the anomeric carbon, such as at least 80% and often at least 90% has occurred. In this second variant, the resultant CHME is predominantly in the α anomeric form, the exact proportions of the α and β forms depending on the acyl substituent and process conditions adopted.

In the third variant for carrying out the third step, the partially-deacylated cellobiose is reacted with an anhydride of formula $(R'CO)_2O$. The reaction is conveniently carried out in a hydrocarbon solvent having a boiling point of at least 80°C, such as toluene. The reaction preferably employs an excess anhydride, especially in a mole ratio to the cellobiose of at least 2:1, and often from 2.5 to 10:1.

25 Water-immiscible liquid

The water-immiscible liquid, which in many embodiments acts as a carrier for a disperse solid or liquid phase, normally comprises one or a mixture of materials which are relatively hydrophobic so as to be immiscible in water. Some hydrophilic liquid may be included in the water-immiscible

liquid, to the extent that it is soluble or miscible with the water-immiscible liquid and provided the overall carrier liquid mixture is still immiscible with water. It will generally be desired that this carrier is liquid (in the
5 absence of structurant) at temperatures of 15°C and above. It may have some volatility but its vapour pressure will generally be less than 4kPa (30 mmHg) at 25°C so that the material can be referred to as an oil or mixture of oils. More specifically, it is desirable in some embodiments, that
10 at least 80% by weight of the hydrophobic carrier liquid should consist of materials with a vapour pressure not over this value of 4kPa at 25°C.

It is preferred, e.g. for use in cosmetic formulations that
15 the hydrophobic carrier material includes a volatile liquid silicone, i.e. liquid polyorganosiloxane. To class as "volatile" such material should have a measurable vapour pressure at 20 or 25°C. Typically the vapour pressure of a volatile silicone lies in a range from 1 or 10 Pa to 2 kPa
20 at 25°C.

It is desirable to include volatile silicone because it gives a "drier" feel to the applied film after the composition is applied to skin.

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Volatile polyorganosiloxanes can be linear or cyclic or mixtures thereof. Preferred cyclic siloxanes include polydimethylsiloxanes and particularly those containing from 3 to 9 silicon atoms and preferably not more than 7 silicon
30 atoms and most preferably from 4 to 6 silicon atoms, otherwise often referred to as cyclomethicones. Preferred

linear siloxanes include polydimethylsiloxanes containing from 3 to 9 silicon atoms. The volatile siloxanes normally by themselves exhibit viscosities of below 10^{-5} m²/sec (10 centistokes), and particularly above 10^{-7} m²/sec (0.1

5 centistokes), the linear siloxanes normally exhibiting a viscosity of below 5×10^{-6} m²/sec (5 centistokes). The volatile silicones can also comprise branched linear or cyclic siloxanes such as the aforementioned linear or cyclic siloxanes substituted by one or more pendant $-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ groups. Examples of commercially available silicone oils include oils having grade designations 344, 345, 244, 245 and 246 from Dow Corning Corporation; Silicone 7207 and Silicone 7158 from Union Carbide Corporation; and SF1202 from General Electric.

15 The hydrophobic water-immiscible liquid carrier employed in many compositions herein can alternatively or additionally comprise non-volatile silicone oils, which include polyalkyl siloxanes, polyalkylaryl siloxanes and polyethersiloxane copolymers. These can suitably be selected from dimethicone and dimethicone copolyols. Selected polyalkylaryl siloxanes include short chain polysiloxanes, e.g. tri or tetrasiloxanes containing on average at least one phenyl group per siloxane unit, for example

20 tetraphenyltrisiloxanes. Commercially available non-volatile silicone oils include Dow Corning 556, Dow Corning 200 series and DC704.

30 The water-immiscible liquid carrier may contain from 0 to 100% by weight of one or more liquid silicones. Some embodiments contain liquid silicones in at least 10%, better

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at least 15%, by weight of the whole composition. If
silicone oil is used, in some embodiments, volatile silicone
preferably constitutes from 10 to 100% of the weight of the
carrier liquid. In many instances, when a non-volatile
5 silicone oil is present, its weight ratio to volatile
silicone oil is chosen in the range of less than 3:1 such as
from 1:3 to 1:40, whereas in certain other embodiments, the
proportion of volatile silicone oils is from 0 to less than
10%, so that the weight ratio of non-volatile to volatile
10 silicone oils is greater than 10:1, such as from 15:1 to
 ∞ :1. In other embodiments, liquid silicones are absent, or
present in only a small proportion of the water-immiscible
phase, such as up to 7 or 8% by weight. Accordingly, a
range of mixtures of silicone oils and non-silicone oils can
15 be employed as liquid carrier for structuring by the CHME
invention esters. Many of such mixture employ a weight
ratio of the silicone to non-silicone oils of from 4:1 to
1:4. The selection of carrier fluids is often made taking
into account the refractive index of the components of the
20 carrier fluid mixture, and the refractive index of a
particulate active constituent such as an antiperspirant or
of a water-miscible phase.

Silicon-free hydrophobic liquids can be used instead of, or
25 in some embodiments in addition to liquid silicones.
Silicon-free hydrophobic organic liquids which can be
incorporated include volatile or non-volatile liquid
aliphatic hydrocarbons such as mineral oils or hydrogenated
polyisobutene, often selected to exhibit a low viscosity.
30 Further examples of liquid hydrocarbons are polydecene and
paraffins and isoparaffins of at least 10 carbon atoms.

Other hydrophobic carriers are liquid aliphatic or aromatic esters, but for some uses, for example antiperspirant formulations, these should be used as only part of the liquid carrier, desirably not above 20%, and possibly less than 10% by weight of the water-immiscible liquid carrier.

Suitable aliphatic esters contain at least one long chain alkyl group, such as esters derived from C₁ to C₂₀ alkanols esterified with a C₈ to C₂₂ alkanolic acid or C₆ to C₁₀ alkanedioic acid. The alkanol and acid moieties or mixtures thereof are preferably selected such that they each have a melting point of below 20°C. These esters include isopropyl myristate, lauryl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, diisopropyl sebacate and diisopropyl adipate.

Suitable liquid aromatic esters, preferably having a melting point of below 20°C, include fatty alkyl benzoates. Examples of such esters include suitable C₈ to C₁₈ alkyl benzoates or mixtures thereof.

Further instances of suitable hydrophobic carriers comprise liquid aliphatic ethers derived from at least one fatty alcohol, such as myristyl ether derivatives e.g. PPG-3 myristyl ether or lower alkyl ethers of polyglycols, eg C₂-C₄ alkyl PPG ethers such as commercial products having CFTA nominally labelled PPG-14 butyl ether.

Aliphatic alcohols which are solid at 20°C, such as stearyl alcohol are preferably absent or present in low concentration such as less than 5% by weight of the whole

composition since these lead to visible white deposits when a composition is used.

However, aliphatic alcohols which are liquid at 20°C may be employed. These include branched chain alcohols of at least 10 carbon atoms such as isostearyl alcohol and octyl dodecanol.

Silicon-free liquids can constitute from 0-100% of the water-immiscible liquid carrier. It is preferred that silicone oil and/or a hydrocarbon oil is present and that the total amount of other liquid carriers, preferably, constitutes up to 50 or 60% for example from 0 to 10% OR 10 to 20% by weight of the water-immiscible carrier liquid.

An especially desired combination of water immiscible carrier liquids comprises a mixture of a silicone liquid such as a cyclomethicone and a hydrocarbon liquid, such as in a weight ratio of the former to the latter of from 3:2 to 1:10, optionally in the presence of an emollient water-immiscible liquid.

Emulsion

Many formulations according to the present invention also contain a more polar disperse phase. In such compositions, the invention acylated cellobiose acts as a structurant in the continuous water-immiscible phase. The disperse phase may be a polar liquid alone or conveniently comprise a solution of an active ingredient, such as an antiperspirant salt.

The hydrophilic disperse phase in an emulsion normally comprises water as solvent and can comprise one or more water-soluble or water-miscible liquids in addition to or as a replacement for water. The proportion of hydrophilic carrier fluid, e.g. water, in the disperse phase, in an emulsion according to the present invention is often selected in the range of up to 60%, and particularly from 10% up to 40% or 50% of the whole formulation.

One class of water-soluble or water-miscible liquids comprises short chain monohydric alcohols, e.g. C₁ to C₄ and especially ethanol or isopropanol, which can impart a deodorising capability to the formulation. A further class of hydrophilic liquids comprises diols or polyols preferably having a melting point of below 40°C, or which are water miscible. Examples of water-soluble or water-miscible liquids with at least one free hydroxyl group include ethylene glycol, 1,2-propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, 2-ethoxyethanol, diethylene glycol monomethylether, triethyleneglycol monomethylether and sorbitol. Especially preferred are propylene glycol and glycerol.

In an emulsion, the disperse phase is likely to constitute from 5 to 80 or 85% of the weight of the composition preferably from 5 to 50 or 65%, more preferably from 25 or 35% up to 50 or 65%, while the continuous phase with the structurant therein provides the balance from 15 or 35% up to 95% of the weight of the composition. Advantages can accrue when the internal phase volume constitutes a minor proportion of emulsion, such as from about 30 to 45% by

weight. Yet other advantages arise at 45 to 65% internal phase volume. Compositions with high proportion of disperse phase, i.e. from 65 to 85% disperse phase, may also be advantageous. They can give good hardness even though the concentration of esterified saccharide structurant may be only a small percentage of the total composition.

An emulsion composition will generally include one or more emulsifying surfactants which may be anionic, cationic, zwitterionic and/or nonionic surfactants. The proportion of emulsifier in the composition is often selected in the range up to 10% by weight and in many instances from 0.1 or 0.25 up to 5% by weight of the composition. Most preferred is an amount from 0.1 or 0.25 up to 2 or 3% by weight, such as 0.3%, 0.4% or 0.5% by weight, or an amount in between. Nonionic emulsifiers are frequently classified by HLB value. It is desirable to use an emulsifier or a mixture of emulsifiers with an overall HLB value in a range from 2 to 10 preferably from 3 to 8.

20

It may be convenient to use a combination of two or more emulsifiers which have different HLB values above and below the desired value. By employing the two emulsifiers together in appropriate ratio, it is readily feasible to attain a weighted average HLB value that promotes the formation of an emulsion.

Many suitable emulsifiers of high HLB are nonionic ester or ether emulsifiers comprising a polyoxyalkylene moiety, especially a polyoxyethylene moiety, often containing from about 2 to 80, and especially 5 to 60 oxyethylene units,

and/or contain a polyhydroxy compound such as glycerol or sorbitol or other alditol as hydrophilic moiety. The hydrophilic moiety can contain polyoxypropylene. The emulsifiers additionally contain a hydrophobic alkyl, alkenyl or aralkyl moiety, normally containing from about 8 to 50 carbons and particularly from 10 to 30 carbons. The hydrophobic moiety can be either linear or branched and is often saturated, though it can be unsaturated, and is optionally fluorinated. The hydrophobic moiety can comprise a mixture of chain lengths, for example those deriving from tallow, lard, palm oil, sunflower seed oil or soya bean oil. Such nonionic surfactants can also be derived from a polyhydroxy compound such as glycerol or sorbitol or other alditols. Examples of emulsifiers include cetareth-10 to 25, ceteth-10-25, steareth-10-25 (i.e. C₁₆ to C₁₈ alcohols ethoxylated with 10 to 25 ethylene oxide residues) and PEG-15-25 stearate or distearate. Other suitable examples include C₁₀-C₂₀ fatty acid mono, di or tri-glycerides. Further examples include C₁₈-C₂₂ fatty alcohol ethers of polyethylene oxides (8 to 12 EO).

Examples of emulsifiers, which typically have a low HLB value, often a value from 2 to 6 are fatty acid mono or possibly diesters of polyhydric alcohols such as glycerol, sorbitol, erythritol or trimethylolpropane. The fatty acyl moiety is often from C₁₄ to C₂₂ and is saturated in many instances, including cetyl, stearyl, arachidyl and behenyl. Examples include monoglycerides of palmitic or stearic acid, sorbitol mono or diesters of myristic, palmitic or stearic acid, and trimethylolpropane monoesters of stearic acid.

A particularly desirable class of emulsifiers comprises dimethicone copolymers, namely polyoxyalkylene modified dimethylpolysiloxanes. The polyoxyalkylene group is often a polyoxyethylene (POE) or polyoxypropylene (POP) or a

5 copolymer of POE and POP. The copolymers often terminate in C₁ to C₁₂ alkyl groups. An especially desirable example of this class is available under the trade name ABIL EM90 for use within the aforementioned ranges of proportions.

10 Suitable emulsifiers and co-emulsifiers are widely available under many trade names and designations including Abil™, Arlacel™, Brij™, Cremophor™, Dehydrol™, Dehymuls™, Emerest™, Lameform™, Pluronic™, Prisorine™, Quest PGPR™, Span™, Tween™, SF1228, DC3225C and Q2-5200.

15

Antiperspirant Actives

If the composition is an antiperspirant, it will contain an antiperspirant active. Antiperspirant actives, are

20 preferably incorporated in an amount of from 0.5-60%, particularly from 5 to 30% or 40% and especially from 5 or 10% to 30 or 35% of the weight of the composition.

Antiperspirant actives for use herein are often selected

25 from astringent active salts, including in particular aluminium, zirconium and mixed aluminium/zirconium salts, including both inorganic salts, salts with organic anions and complexes. Preferred astringent salts include aluminium, zirconium and aluminium/zirconium halides and halohydrate

30 salts, such as chlorohydrates.

Aluminium halohydrates are usually defined by the general formula $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_x\text{Q}_y.\text{wH}_2\text{O}$ in which Q represents chlorine, bromine or iodine, x is variable from 2 to 5 and $x + y = 6$ while wH_2O represents a variable amount of hydration.

5 Especially effective aluminium halohydrate salts, known as activated aluminium chlorohydrates, are described in EP-A-6739 (Unilever NV et al), the contents of which specification is incorporated herein by reference. Some activated salts do not retain their enhanced activity in the
10 presence of water but are useful in substantially anhydrous formulations, i.e. formulations which do not contain a distinct aqueous phase.

Zirconium actives can usually be represented by the
15 empirical general formula: $\text{ZrO}(\text{OH})_{2n-nz}\text{B}_z.\text{wH}_2\text{O}$ in which z is a variable in the range of from 0.9 to 2.0 so that the value $2n-nz$ is zero or positive, n is the valency of B, and B is selected from the group consisting of chloride, other halide, sulphamate, sulphate and mixtures thereof. Possible
20 hydration to a variable extent is represented by wH_2O . Preferable is that B represents chloride and the variable z lies in the range from 1.5 to 1.87. In practice, such zirconium salts are usually not employed by themselves, but as a component of a combined aluminium and zirconium-based
25 antiperspirant.

The above aluminium and zirconium salts may have coordinated and/or bound water in various quantities and/or may be present as polymeric species, mixtures or complexes.
30 In particular, zirconium hydroxy salts often represent a range of salts having various amounts of the hydroxy group.

Zirconium aluminium chlorohydrate may be particularly preferred.

Antiperspirant complexes based on the above-mentioned
5 astringent aluminium and/or zirconium salts can be employed.
The complex often employs a compound with a carboxylate
group, and advantageously this is an amino acid. Examples
of suitable amino acids include dl-tryptophan, dl- β -
phenylalanine, dl-valine, dl-methionine and β -alanine, and
10 preferably glycine which has the formula $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$.

It is highly desirable to employ complexes of a combination
of aluminium halohydrates and zirconium chlorohydrates
together with amino acids such as glycine, which are
15 disclosed in US-A-3792068 (Luedders et al). Certain of
those Al/Zr complexes are commonly called ZAG in the
literature. ZAG actives generally contain aluminium,
zirconium and chloride with an Al/Zr ratio in a range from 2
to 10, especially 2 to 6, an Al/Cl ratio from 2.1 to 0.9 and
20 a variable amount of glycine. Actives of this preferred
type are available from Westwood, from Summit and from
Reheis.

Other actives that may be utilised include astringent
25 titanium salts, for example those described in GB 2299506A.

The proportion of solid antiperspirant salt in a composition
normally includes the weight of any water of hydration and
any complexing agent that may also be present in the solid
30 active. However, when the active salt is in solution, its
weight excludes any water present.

- 30 -

If the composition is in the form of an emulsion the antiperspirant active will be dissolved in the disperse phase. In this case, the antiperspirant active will often provide from 3 to 60% by weight of the aqueous disperse phase, particularly from 10% or 20% up to 55% or 60% of that phase.

Alternatively, the composition may take the form of a suspension in which antiperspirant active in particulate form is suspended in the water-immiscible liquid carrier. Such a composition will probably not have any separate aqueous phase present and may conveniently be referred to as "substantially anhydrous" although it should be understood that some water may be present bound to the antiperspirant active or as a small amount of solute within the water-immiscible liquid phase. In such compositions, the particle size of the antiperspirant salts often falls within the range of 0.1 to 200 μm with a mean particle size often from 3 to 20 μm . Both larger and smaller mean particle sizes can also be contemplated such as from 20 to 50 μm or 0.1 to 3 μm .

Optional ingredients

Optional ingredients in compositions of this invention can include deodorants, for example at a concentration of up to about 10% w/w. Suitable deodorant actives can comprise deodorant effective concentrations of antiperspirant metal salts, deoperfumes, and/or microbicides, including particularly bactericides, such as chlorinated aromatics, including biguanide derivatives, of which materials known as triclosan eg Igasan DP300 TM, Tricloban TM, and Chlorhexidine

warrant specific mention. A yet another class comprises biguanide salts such as those available under the trade mark Cosmosil TM.

5 A yet further class of antimicrobial which can advantageously be employed herein comprises transition metal chelators, such as amino acids or salts thereof, which chelators have affinity for iron (III), and preferably a binding constant for iron (III) of greater than 10^{10} , or, for
10 optimum performance, greater than 10^{26} . The 'iron (III) binding constant' referred to above is the absolute stability constant for the chelator-iron (III) complex. One especially preferred chelator is DTPA (diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid) and salts thereof. Such antimicrobials
15 suppress microbial regrowth. A convenient amount is from 0.35 to 2% by weight.

Other optional ingredients include wash-off agents, often present in an amount of up to 10% w/w to assist in the
20 removal of the formulation from skin or clothing. Such wash-off agents are typically nonionic surfactants such as esters or ethers containing a C_8 to C_{22} alkyl moiety and a hydrophilic moiety which can comprise a polyoxyalkylene group (POE or POP) and/or a polyol.

25 The compositions herein can incorporate one or more cosmetic adjuncts conventionally contemplatable for antiperspirant solids or soft solids. Such cosmetic adjuncts can include skin feel improvers, such as talc or finely divided
30 polyethylene, for example in an amount of up to about 10%; skin benefit agents such as allantoin or lipids, for example

in an amount of up to 5%; colours; skin cooling agents other than the already mentioned alcohols, such a menthol and menthol derivatives, often in an amount of up to 2%, all of these percentages being by weight of the composition. A
5 commonly employed adjunct is a perfume, which is normally present at a concentration of from 0 to 4% and in many formulations from 0.25 to 2% by weight of the composition.

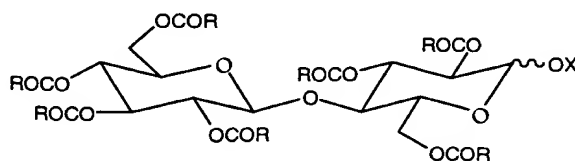
A further optional constituent of the formulation comprises
10 one or more secondary structurants which can be employed in addition to the esterified saccharide of the present invention. The amount of such secondary structurants in the formulation is often zero, and usually not more than 15% of the formulation. In many embodiments, it is normally not
15 greater than the amount of the primary structurant.

The secondary structurants employable herein can be non-polymeric or polymeric. Solid linear fatty alcohol and/or a wax may be included but are not preferred. Non-polymeric
20 structurants, sometimes referred to as gellants, can be selected from fatty acids or salts thereof, such as stearic acid or sodium stearate or 12-hydroxy stearic acid. Other suitable gellants can comprise dibenzylidene alditols, e.g. dibenzylidene sorbitol. Further suitable gellants can
25 comprise lanosterol, selected N-acyl amino acid derivatives, including ester and amide derivatives, such as N-lauroyl glutamic acid dibutylamide, which gellants can be contemplated in conjunction with 12-hydroxy stearic acid or an ester or amide derivative thereof. Still further
30 gellants include amide derivatives of di or tribasic

carboxylic acids, such as alkyl N,N' dialkylsuccinamides, e.g. dodecyl N,N'-dibutylsuccinamide.

Polymeric structurants which can be employed can comprise
 5 organo polysiloxane elastomers such as reaction products of
 a vinyl terminated polysiloxane and a cross linking agent or
 alkyl or alkyl polyoxyalkylene-terminated poly (methyl
 substituted) or poly (phenyl substituted) siloxanes. A
 number of polyamides have also been disclosed as
 10 structurants for hydrophobic liquids. Polymers containing
 both siloxane and hydrogen bonding groups, which might be
 used as secondary structurants, have been disclosed in WO
 97/36572 and WO 99/06473. If an aqueous disperse phase is
 present, polyacrylamides, polyacrylates or polyalkylene
 15 oxides may be used to structure or thicken this aqueous
 phase.

One especially desirable secondary structurant comprises an
 esterified cellobiose as described in PCT/GB 00/01228, which
 20 description is incorporated herein. Such a structurant is
 sometimes called an ACB structurant herein. Preferably, the
 ACB structurant can be represented by the formula:-



25

in which R is as defined hereinabove in respect of the
 invention structurants and X represents either hydroxyl or
 an acyl group R-CO-. More preferably, the acyl group -COR

is at least 50% and especially at least 75% of X. In such
ACB structurants, the alkyl group R is preferably octyl or
nonyl or preferably may comprise mixtures of R groups having
up to 2 fewer or 2 more carbons than an average of 8 to 9
5 carbons. The substituent -OX is present at the anomeric
carbon in the cellobiose. The ACB structurant can be made
in either α or β anomers. Highly desirably, the proportion
of α anomer in the ACB structurant is greater than 50%,
particularly greater than 80% and especially greater than
10 90%.

Herein, the ACB structurant can be employed advantageously
with the primary invention structurant (CHME) in a wide
ratio of amounts, such as in a weight ratio thereto of up to
15 25:1, and in many instances up to 15:1, and in the same or
other embodiments in the range of from 1:25, or sometimes
from 1:5 or from 1:1. A convenient weight ratio of ACB to
CHME is from 5:1 to 12:1. In some particularly desirable
formulations, the weight ratio of ACB to CHME is from 65:35
20 to 85:15.

In a number of very suitable formulations, the ACB is
selected from cellobiose octadecanoate esters, especially
those of which at least 80 molar%, eg 80 to 95 molar% are
25 the α anomer. In some of such very suitable formulations
and in various other suitable formulations, the CHME ester
comprises a cellobiose heptanodecanoate monobenzoate ester,
and particularly such a CHME which is at least 90 molar% β
anomer, such as 93 to 100 molar% β anomer.

Translucent/Transparent Compositions

When a composition of this invention is formulated as an emulsion it is possible to construct the formulation such that the emulsion is translucent or transparent. In order to do this the refractive indices of the water-immiscible continuous phase and the polar or aqueous disperse phase must be matched to each other and the value of refractive index at which they are matched must also approximately match the refractive index of the structurant.

The refractive index of a fibrous network of a structurant can be determined by using that structurant to gel a number of oils or oil mixtures of differing refractive index. The invention acylated cellobiose (CHME) fibrous networks have a refractive index which falls in a range between 1.45 and 1.51 at 22°C.

For the continuous phase, silicon-free water-immiscible liquid oils described hereinbefore generally have refractive indices in a range from 1.43 to 1.49 at 22°C and can be used alone or mixed together to give a silicon-free carrier liquid with refractive index in this range. Volatile silicone oils generally have a refractive index slightly below 1.40 at 22°C and some non-volatile silicone oils, eg dimethicone oils, similarly have a refractive index of about 1.41 at 22°C, but carrier liquid mixtures with refractive indices in the range from 1.41 to 1.46 can be obtained by mixing volatile or such non-volatile silicone with other oils. Other non-volatile silicone oils containing aryl substitution generally have refractive indices of at least

1.45, for example from 1.45 to 1.48 at 22°C, the oils bearing a high ratio of phenyl substituents to alkyl substituents can enjoy a higher refractive index than 1.48, such as from 1.49 to 1.56. Such other aforementioned non-volatile silicone oils can be included when desired to achieve a carrier liquid mixture having a desired refractive index.

The RI of the structured continuous phase will conveniently be very close to the RI of the carrier liquid (usually a carrier liquid mixture) which is its principal component.

For the disperse phase, a solution of an antiperspirant active salt in water alone will generally display a refractive index below 1.425. The refractive index can be raised by incorporating a diol or polyol into the aqueous solution. It is believed to be beneficial to match the refractive index of a polar disperse phase to that of a structurant network within a continuous phase. Moreover, it can be achieved without using so much diol or polyol as will make the composition excessively sticky.

Mechanical Properties and Product Packages

The compositions of this invention are structured liquids and may be firm or soft in appearance. Even a soft solid has an ability to sustain its own shape, for instance if it is removed from a mould without being subjected to shear it will retain its shape for at least 30 seconds, usually longer.

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A composition of this invention will usually be marketed as a product comprising a container with a quantity of the composition therein, where the container has at least one aperture for the delivery of composition, and means for urging the composition in the container towards the delivery aperture. Conventional containers take the form of a barrel of oval cross section with the delivery aperture(s) at one end of the barrel.

10 A composition of this invention may be sufficiently rigid that it is not apparently deformable by hand pressure and is suitable for use as a stick product in which a quantity of the composition in the form of a stick is accommodated within a container barrel having an open end at which an end
15 portion of the stick of composition is exposed for use. The opposite end of the barrel is closed.

Generally the container will include a cap for its open end and a component part which is sometimes referred to as an
20 elevator or piston fitting within the barrel and capable of relative axial movement along it. The stick of composition is accommodated in the barrel between the piston and the open end of the barrel. The piston is used to urge the stick of composition along the barrel. The piston and stick
25 of composition may be moved axially along the barrel by manual pressure on the underside of the piston using a finger or rod inserted within the barrel. Another possibility is that a rod attached to the piston projects through a slot or slots in the barrel and is used to move
30 the piston and stick. Preferably the container also includes a transport mechanism for moving the piston

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comprising a threaded rod which extends axially into the stick through a correspondingly threaded aperture in the piston, and means mounted on the barrel for rotating the rod. Conveniently the rod is rotated by means of a hand-
5 wheel mounted on the barrel at its closed end, i.e. the opposite end to the delivery opening.

If a composition of this invention is softer, but still capable of sustaining its own shape it will be more suited
10 for dispensing from a barrel with a closure instead of an open end, where the closure has one or more apertures through which composition from the barrel can be extruded. The number and design of such apertures is at the discretion of the designer of the package.

15 The component parts of such containers are often made from thermoplastic materials, for example polypropylene or polyethylene. Descriptions of suitable containers, some of which include further features, are found in US patents
20 4865231, 5000356 and 5573341.

Having described the invention in general terms. specific embodiments thereof will be described more fully by way of example only.

25

Example 1

In this Example, cellobiose heptanonanoate ester compounds according to the present invention and summarised in Table 1
30 below were made in a three step route, the first two steps of which was common to all variants and the third step of

which was carried out by one of three routes. The route is exemplified for cellobiose heptanonanoate esters. Other acylated cellobiose esters were made by substituting the same molar amounts of alternative acylating agents for nonanoic acid.

Step 1, Preparation of cellobiose octanonanoate

Cellobiose was esterified with nonanoic acid to yield the fully esterified product in the form of its α -anomer following a procedure generally as described in Takada et al, Liquid Crystals, Volume 19, No 4, page 441 (1995).

The following materials, obtained from Acros Organics - Fisher Scientific, were used:

D-(+)-cellobiose, 20 grams, 0.058 moles
Nonanoic acid, 591.6 grams, 3.74 moles
Trifluoroacetic anhydride, 297.6 grams, 1.42 moles.

The nonanoic acid was charged into a 2 litre flange pot equipped with an overhead stirrer, water condenser and addition inlet together with the trifluoroacetic anhydride. The resultant clear mixture was stirred up and heated to 100°C using a silicone oil bath and temperature probe. During heating it was noted that the colour of the reaction mixture darkened and developed a dark brown tinge. After allowing the mixture to stir for one hour at 100°C, the cellobiose was slowly added via a solid powder funnel to the dark activated solution, and a dirty brown suspension was formed which re-dissolved forming a clear black solution within 10-20 minutes.

The reaction flask was then maintained at 100°C for a total of 6 hours then cooled down to ambient laboratory temperature. Next the contents of the flask were transferred into 2 litres of methanol containing 10% de-ionised water in an ice-cooled 5 litre beaker. Immediately an off-white solid precipitate came out of solution, this was filtered off and collected. The crude solid was recrystallised a total of 4 times from a tetrahydrofuran/methanol solution producing a white solid product.

The product was obtained in a quantity of 31.5g which was a 37% yield. It had a melting point of 110°C.

Step 2, partial de-acylation

Glacial acetic acid (2.04g) was added slowly dropwise with stirring into a solution of ethylenediamine (4.09g) in tetrahydrofuran (THF, 850cm³). A white precipitate formed which remained during the reaction. α -Cellobiose octanonanoate (50g) was then added and the whole reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for a total of 48 hours.

At the end of the reaction period, the contents of the flask were transferred to a two litre separating funnel, 350cm³ of water was added and the mixture extracted with dichloromethane (250cm³). The organic layer was collected and further washed with successive 350cm³ portions of (1) dilute HCl (0.1M), (2) aqueous sodium bicarbonate (1M) and (3) water.

TETRAHYDROFURAN

The resultant organic phase was recovered, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulphate, filtered and the remaining solvent removed by rotary evaporation. A slightly sticky off-white crude solid was obtained. This was then re-

5 crystallised from a mixture of THF/methanol (50:300cm³). During overnight storage, a white solid precipitated out and was filtered off, dried and collected, yielding 30.5g of a white free-flowing solid as intermediate product (68% Yield).

10 Step 3.

3A - Re-acylation with an acyl chloride

This route is exemplified for the benzoate ester, and is useable for all the esters by substituting the other acid

15 chlorides for benzoyl chloride.

A 3 neck 500cm³ round bottomed flask was charged with cellobiose heptanonanoate (5g, 3.78×10^{-3} moles) together with 125cm³ of toluene. The mixture was stirred thoroughly until

20 a clear solution resulted. Next triethylamine (0.479g, 4.73×10^{-3} moles) was slowly added dropwise to the solution.

Thereafter, Benzoyl Chloride (0.665g, 4.73×10^{-3} moles) was added slowly and cautiously via a pressure equalising

25 dropping funnel into the reaction mix. When addition of the reagents was complete, the whole reaction solution was heated up to and maintained under reflux conditions for a total of 2-3hrs. The flask was then removed from the heat and after cooling was filtered to remove the solid

30 triethylamine hydrochloride salt present. A clear straw

coloured liquid was obtained. All solvent was then removed by rotary evaporation to give a crude product, a straw coloured gel-like material. The crude product was re-crystallised from THF-MeOH (20cm³:120cm³). The resultant
5 product, a white free-flowing solid, was filtered off, collected and dried at 40-45°C. Yield was 3.5g (65%)

3B Re-acylation employing an acid/catalyst

This method is exemplified using benzoic acid and can also
10 be used for making the other cellobiose esters by replacing benzoic acid by the appropriate acid.

A 2 neck 250cm³ round bottomed flask was charged with Benzoic Acid (29.54g, 0.24moles) and trifluoroacetic
15 anhydride(19.05g, 0.091moles). The mixture was stirred and heated to and maintained at 100°C for one hour. Cellobiose heptanonanoate (5g, 3.78x10⁻³moles) was introduced slowly via a solids addition funnel into the activated solution. After it had added completely, the reaction mixture was maintained
20 at 100°C stirred for a total of 6 hours. The reaction flask was then cooled down to room temperature. An ice-cooled solution of methanol-water (400cm³ MeOH:40cm³ water) was poured into the flask, whereupon a solid precipitate formed immediately, was filtered off and re-crystallised from THF-
25 MeOH (20cm³:120cm³). The resultant product was filtered off collected and re-crystallised a second time from THF-MeOH to remove trace acid. The final product, a white solid, was filtered off, collected and dried at 40-45°C. The yield was 3.1g (58%)

3C Re-acylation using an anhydride

The method is exemplified using acetic anhydride and the other cellobiose esters can be made by substituting the appropriate anhydride for acetic anhydride.

5

A 3 neck 500cm³ round bottomed flask was charged with cellobiose heptanonanoate (5g, 3.78×10^{-3} moles) and toluene (50 cm³). The mixture was stirred, creating a pale yellow clear solution. Acetic anhydride (1.16g, 1.13×10^{-2} moles) was added slowly via a pressure equalising dropping funnel. When its addition was complete, the reaction mixture was heated up to 120°C and refluxed for 6hrs. The mixture was cooled down to room temperature and all solvent removed by rotary evaporation to yield a crude gel-like solid, which was filtered off and re-crystallised from THF-MeOH (20cm³:120cm³), filtered off, and dried at 40-45°C. Yield:- 4.4g (85%).

In Table 1, the substituent listed is at the anomeric carbon, and the %Y listed is the proportion of the anomeric OH which has been converted to the specified acyl group.

The %A (α anomer) and %Y (extent of acylation at the anomeric carbon) can be determined by proton NMR spectroscopy, using a Bruker DRX 500MHz NMR Spectrometer. The samples were run in 99.8 atom % D-Chloroform (CDCl₃) solvent containing 0.03% Tetramethylsilane (TMS).

In the spectra obtained for acylated cellobiose using proton NMR spectroscopy, the alpha and the beta anomeric forms have distinct peaks at distinct chemical shifts. The location of

the peaks also depends on whether the anomeric carbon is substituted by hydroxyl or by an acyl group. A doublet at low field is due to the proton on the anomeric carbon of the alpha-anomer ($J_{\text{axial-equa}} = 3.8\text{Hz}$; 6.26ppm) when the anomeric carbon has been acylated, whereas the corresponding doublet is at a chemical shift of 5.36ppm when its substituent is hydroxyl. Correspondingly, the spectrum comprises a set of doublets at a higher field due to the proton on the anomeric carbon of the beta anomer ($J_{\text{axial-axial}} = 7.9\text{Hz}$; 5.65 ppm) when the anomeric carbon is acylated and at a chemical shift of 4.82ppm when the anomeric carbon is merely hydroxyl substituted. A linear comparison of the peak areas enables the relative proportions of the two anomers to be determined.

The ability of proton NMR spectroscopy to distinguish between acylated cellobiose molecules in which the cellobiose anomeric carbon is substituted by an hydroxyl or acyl group can be enhanced by employing a method in which the spectrum of the as-made sample is taken, the hydroxyl group in the sample is reacted with trichloroacetyl isocyanate (TCAI) and the spectrum of the sample is taken again. The chemical shift for TCAI-adducted alpha molecule is 6.33ppm and for TCAI-adducted beta molecule is 5.73ppm. By comparing the peak areas of the spectra, the relative proportions of the alpha plus beta hydroxyl, alpha acylated, and beta acylated molecules can be determined.

Table 1

Ex No	Ester substituent	Route	α , β ratio	%Y	MP (°C)
1.1	Benzoyl	3A	2% α , 98% β	97	68
1.2	Benzoyl	3B	96% α , 4% β	100	85
1.3	2-Naphthoyl	3A	1% α , 99% β	100	84
1.4	2-Naphthoyl	3B	99% α , 1% β	100	85
1.5	Ethanoyl	3C	33% α , 67% β	98	68
1.6	Ethanoyl	3A	62% α , 38% β	99	87
1.7	Ethanoyl	3B	92% α , 8% β	79	92
1.8	n-Hexadecanoyl	3A	16% α , 84% β	97	50
1.9	n-Hexadecanoyl	3B	98% α , 2% β	100	55
1.10	Cyclohexanoyl	3A	3% α , 97% β	100	79
1.11	Cyclohexanoyl	3B	89% α , 11% β	97	70
1.12	Cyclohexanoyl	3A	4% α , 96% β	98	78
1.13	Cyclohexanoyl	3A	8% α , 92% β	100	79
1.14	Cyclohexanoyl	3A	8% α , 92% β	95	77
1.15	Biphenoyl	3A	3% α , 97% β	100	84
1.16	n-Propanoyl	3C	54% α , 46% β	100	84
1.17	n-Propanoyl	3A	41% α , 59% β	99	83
1.18	n-Butanoyl	3A	18% α , 82% β	100	84
1.19	n-Butanoyl	3B	95% α , 5% β	98	92
1.20	n-Pentanoyl	3A	38% α , 62% β	100	81
1.21	n-Hexanoyl	3A	13% α , 87% β	100	87
1.22	n-Heptanoyl	3A	18% α , 82% β	100	86
1.23	n-Dodecanoyl	3A	26% α , 74% β	100	78
1.24	n-Tetradecanoyl	3A	39% α , 61% β	100	71
1.25	Cyclohexane ethanoyl	3A	5% α , 95% β	97	80

Example 2

In this Example, cellobiose heptadecanoate esters are prepared using the routes described for Example 1, but employing decanoic acid instead of nonanoic acid in step 1. The results are summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 2

Ex No	Ester substituent	Route	α , β ratio	%Y	MP (°C)
2.1	Benzoyl	3A	4% α , 96% β	100	79
2.2	Benzoyl	3B	82% α , 18% β	93	85
2.3	Ethanoyl	3C	38% α , 62% β	94	77
2.4	Ethanoyl	3A	59% α , 41% β	98	87
2.5	Ethanoyl	3B	95% α , 5% β	86	102
2.6	Benzoyl	3A	5% α , 95% β	100	85
2.7	2-Naphthoyl	3A	3% α , 97% β	100	84
2.8	2-Naphthoyl	3B	94% α , 6% β	100	80
2.9	4-Biphenoyl	3A	8% α , 92% β	100	82
2.10	Cyclohexanoyl	3A	5% α , 95% β	99	77
2.11	Hexanoyl	3A	28% α , 72% β	100	80
2.12	n-Hexadecanoyl	3A	17% α , 83% β	100	65
2.13	n-Hexadecanoyl	3B	97% α , 3% β	100	52

5 Cellobiose octanonanoate, cellobiose octadecanoate and cellobiose heptanonaoate reference materials, which are employed in Examples 5 to 17 hereinbelow.

Table 3

Ref	Acyl Groups	α , β ratio	%Y	MP ($^{\circ}$ C)
REF1	Nonanoyl	100% α ,	100	97
REF2	Nonanoyl	88% α , 12% β	98	80
REF3	Nonanoyl	1% α , 99% β	100	80
REF4	Decanoyl	85% α , 15% β	84	85
REF5	Nonanoyl	50% α , 50% β	0	114
REF6	Decanoyl	50% α , 50% β	0	105

Example 3

In this Example, further esters were made comprising
 5 cellobiose heptanonanoate and a different ester group at the
 anomeric position. The process comprised a variation of the
 three stage process described in Example 1 above, the
 principal differences being indicated herein.

- 10 In stage 1, a base catalyst was employed, producing β -D-
 cellobiose octanonanoate.

15 D-(+)-cellobiose (ACROS; 99% HPLC; 67 % β anomer), nonanoyl
 acid chloride (83g, 0.47 mol), 96% ALDRICH, (assay; GC:
 97.4% with remainder of 2-methyloctanoyl chloride); dry
 chloroform 99+% (Sure Seal™ bottle, reagent grade, ALDRICH),
 dry pyridine 99.8+% (sure seal bottle, reagent grade
 ALDRICH), tetrahydrofuran (Fisher, reagent grade) and
 methanol (FISHER, reagent grade) were used as received.

A 250 ml three round bottom flask was fitted with a double surface condenser, a pressure equalising funnel and an overhead stirrer. All glassware had previously been dried overnight at 105°C.

5

Clear, very faintly yellow nonanoyl chloride (83.2g, 0.47 mol) was added dropwise slowly, taking between 15 and 30 minutes with constant stirring to a solution of cellobiose (10g, 0.029 mol) in dry chloroform (40 mls) and dry pyridine (20 mls) at 50°C. The resultant heterogeneous pale yellow mixture was allowed to react for at 50°C under inert atmosphere and vigorous stirring until monitoring via proton NMR and HPLC indicated that no hepta-substituted cellobiose was present, a period of about 20 hours.

15

The heterogeneous light yellow mixture was cooled down to room temperature. Then, the reaction mixture was poured into methanol (1000 mls) and stirred for about 15 minutes, producing a precipitate which was recovered by filtration, washed with 50 mls fresh methanol and dried in a vacuum oven (0.8 mbar, 80 Pa) at 40 to 45°C for 5 hours, . 39 g of a white solid was recovered.

25

The white solid was recrystallised three times from a tetrahydrofuran/methanol mixture (75/200mls), filtered, washed with 50 ml of methanol and dried in a vacuum oven for 5 hours at 40-45°C. 18 g of a white solid (42%) was obtained.

In stage 2, the process of stage 2 of Example 1 was repeated, but on a 1/5th scale. The reaction mixture was maintained at 40°C for a total of 7 hours. The recovered recrystallised precipitate was dried in a vacuum oven at 40°C for between 5 and 6 hours under a pressure between 0.8 to 1.0 mbar (80 to 100 Pa).

In Stage 3, the process of stage 3A of Example 1 was repeated, except that the triethylamine and the acyl chloride were each employed at a mole ratio of 2.5:1 to the cellobiose heptanonanoate. The recovered recrystallised precipitate was dried in a vacuum oven at 40°C for between 5 and 6 hours under a pressure between 0.8 to 1.0 mbar.

The extent of acylation, and proportion of α and β anomers were measured as in Example 1, and the results summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 4

Ex No	Ester substituent	α , β ratio	%Y	MP (°C)
3.1	Cyclohexanoyl	19% α , 81% β	100%	75
3.2	Cyclohexanoyl	6% α , 94% β	99.5%	76
3.3	Cyclohexanoyl	2% α , 98% β	100%	~85
3.4	2-Ethylhexanoyl	2% α , 98% β	100%	72
3.5	Cyclopentanoyl	40% α , 60% β	100%	79
3.6	6-Acetamidohexanoyl			

Example 4

In this Example, various samples of esterified cellobiose prepared as in Example 1 or 2 above, were used to gel water-immiscible cosmetic liquids, in accordance with the procedure given below, in which a large number of gels can be prepared simultaneously.

The samples were tested in a 96 well (8 x 12 rows) glass micro-titre plate. Each well had a volume of about 1ml. About 0.01 or 0.02g of each esterified cellobiose material was placed into 8 consecutive wells in a single row, so that each well contained approximately 5% or 10% of the cellobiose ester. The balance in each well comprised the cosmetic liquid by addition of approximately 0.2g of the respective liquid to each cell. A glass lid was placed on top of the plate. The plate was carefully placed in a thermostatically controlled fan-assisted oven set at 150°C for 2.5 hours. The plate was removed from the oven and allowed to cool naturally to ambient laboratory temperature. The contents of the wells were assessed at the end of the cooling period, by visual inspection and by poking the contents of each well with a micro-spatula. The plates were stored at 18°C for 18 hours and the contents inspected, and further stored for 18 hours at 4°C and inspected for a third time. The results obtained in the tests are summarised in Table 5 below, in which the legend is as follows:

gel gel

g4 gel after overnight (18 hrs) storage at 4°C

g22 gel after overnight (18 hrs) storage at 22°C

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Product of Ex	1.9		1.10		1.11		1.14	
Weight %	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%
ISA	g22	g22	g22	gel	g22	g22	g22	gel
IPM	g4	g4	sol	g4	sol	sol	sol	g4
Mineral oil	g22	g22	gel	gel	g22	g22	gel	gel
Fluid AP	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
Polydecene	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
DC556	gel	gel	gel	gel	g22	gel	gel	gel

Product of Ex	1.15		1.16		1.18		1.20	
Weight %	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%
ISA	gel	gel	gel	gel	sg22	gel	sg22	g22
Mineral oil	gel	gel	gel	gel	g22	gel	g22	g22
Fluid AP	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	g22	gel
Polydecene	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
DC556	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	g22	g22

5

Product of Ex	1.21		1.22		1.23		1.24	
Weight %	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%
ISA	sg22	g22	sg22	g22	g22	g22	g22	gel
Mineral oil	g22	g22	sol	g22	g22	g22	g22	g22
Fluid AP	gel	gel	gel	gel	sg	gel	gel	gel
Polydecene	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
DC556	g22	gel	g22	g22	gel	gel	gel	gel

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Product of Ex	1.25		2.1		2.2		2.3	
Weight %	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%
ISA	g22	g22	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
Mineral oil	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
Fluid AP	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
Polydecene	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
DC556	g22	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel

Product of Ex	2.4		2.5		2.7		2.9	
Weight %	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%
ISA	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	g22	gel
Mineral oil	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	sg	gel
Fluid AP	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
Polydecene	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
DC556	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel

Product of Ex	2.10		2.11		2.12		2.13	
Weight %	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%	5%	10%
ISA	g22	gel	gel	gel	g22	gel	gel	gel
Mineral oil	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
Fluid AP	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
Polydecene	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel
DC556	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel	gel

Product of Ex	3.5							
Weight %	5%	10%						
ISA	sg22	g22						
Mineral oil	sol*	gel						
Fluid AP	sg22	gel						
Polydecene	gel	gel						
DC556	g22	gel						

From Table 5, it can be seen that the CHME esters were particularly suited to gelling silicone oils, hydrocarbon oils, ethers and liquid fatty alcohols.

5

Example 5

In this Example the Fibre dissolution temperature (FDT) is measured in the DSC process described later herein, by observing when the fibres dissolve whilst the temperature of sample rises. FDT is taken to be the peak temperature of the highest peak.

10

The results are summarised in Table 6 below in which Anomeric description indicates the $\alpha:\beta$ ratio and the acyl substituent at the anomeric carbon. In REF2 and REF3, the acyl substituents at the other seven cellobiose sites are nonanoyl.

15

20

Table 6

Code	Product of	Anomeric Description	FDT (°C)	Solubility of structurant at 25°C
REF2		nonanoyl, 88% α	47	Benchmark. Some dissolution of structurant clearly seen in DSC
REF3		nonanoyl, 99% β	47	Slightly less soluble than benchmark. Some dissolution of structurant seen in DSC
Ex 5.1	Ex 1.1	benzoyl, 98% β	64	Less soluble. No dissolution of fibres seen in DSC
Ex 5.2	Ex 1.2	benzoyl, 96% α	67	Less soluble. No dissolution of fibres seen in DSC
Ex 5.3	Ex 1.3	naphthoyl, 99% β	63	Less soluble. No dissolution of fibres seen in DSC
Ex 5.4	Ex 1.5	ethanoyl, 33% α	50	Less soluble. No dissolution of fibres seen in DSC
Ex 5.5	Ex 1.6	ethanoyl, 62% α	70	Less soluble. No dissolution of fibres seen in DSC
Ex 5.6	Ex 1.7	ethanoyl, 92% α	72	Less soluble. No dissolution of fibres seen in DSC
Ex 5.7	Ex 1.10	cyclohexanoyl, 97% β	53	Less soluble. No dissolution of fibres seen in DSC

From Table 6, two deductions can be made. First, the fibre dissolution temperature of the structurants according to the instant invention are higher than the reference

5 structurants, indicating that the thermal stability

(stability to melting) of a gel obtained using that invention structurant is higher.

Secondly, the solubility of the invention structurants at 25°C tends to be lower than that of the reference structurants. The inventors have found such lower solubility indicates that the resistance of the structurant to crystallisation during storage of gels is improved.

10 DSC Method

Samples of gel (about 20 mg) were sealed in stainless steel capsules for DSC. An empty stainless steel capsule was used as the physical reference. The samples were subjected to the following temperature programme:

The sample was heated to 100°C and held at 100°C for 1 minute, in order to obtain an isotropic solution. The sample was then cooled at 5 K/min to -20°C. The sample was held at -20°C for 1 minute. The sample is now a gel on the bottom of the sample capsule prepared in a reproducible manner. The gel was then heated at 5 K/min to 100°C. Data was also obtained with empty stainless steel pans as both physical sample and reference. This blank data was later subtracted from the sample data to remove any curvature in the base line.

Example 6

Stability Testing

Gels were made up using 10% structurant in a 60:40 mixture of Hydrogenated Polyisobutene (Panalene L14E):DC245. The
5 gels, in sealed glass bottles, were left to stand for 18hrs at room temperature, after which they were transferred to an oven thermostatically controlled to 37°C. Samples were checked periodically for signs of crystal growth visible by eye. REF1 is cellobiose octanonanoate. The results are
10 summarised in Table 7 below.

Table 7

Structurant	Observation
REF1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small crystals visible in gel after 18hrs at RT. • More and bigger crystals after 6hrs at 37°C. • Crystals throughout gel after 3 days at 37°C.
REF2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight loss of clarity after 7 days at 37 °C. • Fine crystals on surface after 8 days at 37 °C. • Fine needle crystals throughout gel after 9 days at 37 °C. • More needle crystals in gel bulk and crystal mass on surface after 13 days at 37 °C. • Large amount of crystals throughout gel after 17 days at 37 °C.
Product of Ex 1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No crystals after 17 days.
Product of Ex 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No crystals after 17 days.
Product of Ex 1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No crystals after 17 days.

Table 7 shows that there is a distinct advantage for the invention structurants over both REF1 and REF2 in terms of resistance to crystallisation during storage.

5 Example 7

10 This Example shows some benefits obtainable by employing a fraction of a structurant in accordance with the present invention in conjunction with a structurant exemplified or described in PCT/GB 00/01228.

15 In this Example, 60:40 hydrogenated polydecene:DC245 was gelled with a combination of 9 % cellobiose octanonoate (87.5% α , code REF2) and 1% of the specified cellobiose ester. The transparency and light transmission of the samples are summarised in Table 8, in which %T is the % light transmitted at a wavelength of 580nm.

Table 8

	Code	Anomeric Description	Clarity	
			Visual	% T
REF2		nonanoyl, 87.5% α	transparent/ slight haze 5	41
REF3		nonanoyl, 99% β	transparent/ translucent 4	46
REF5		hydroxy, 50% α	transparent/ translucent 4	31
Ex 7.1	Ex 1.1	benzoyl, 98% β	transparent/ translucent 5	55
Ex 7.2	Ex 1.2	benzoyl, 96% α	transparent/ translucent 4	38
Ex 7.3	Ex 1.3	naphthoyl, 99% β	transparent 4	58
Ex 7.4	Ex 1.4	naphthoyl, 99% α	transparent/ sight haze >8	38
Ex 7.5	Ex 1.5	ethanoyl, 33% α	transparent >8	49
Ex 7.6	Ex 1.6	ethanoyl, 62% α	transparent >8	49
Ex 7.7	Ex 1.7	ethanoyl, 92% α	transparent >8	52
Ex 7.8	Ex 1.9	hexadecanoyl, 98% α	transparent >8	45
Ex 7.9	Ex 1.10	cyclohexanoyl, 97% α	transparent/ slight haze 6	42

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From Table 8, it can be seen that the addition of the invention structurants tended to produce a gel that was visually a little better in that the panel score was higher than when the reference structurants were added. This is confirmed by the %T data, light transmission, which similarly showed a similar and for most, a higher light transmission.

Visual assessment score

10 A gel contained within a 1cm thick cuvette was placed directly on to a sheet of white paper on which 21 sets of figures were printed in black. The size and thickness of the figures varied systematically and were numbered from -12 (the largest, thickest set) through 0 to 8 (the smallest
15 thinnest set) The score given to each gel was the highest numbered set which could be read clearly through the gel, the higher the number, the higher the clarity.

Light transmission

20 The translucency of a composition may be measured by placing a sample of standardised thickness in the light path of a spectrophotometer and measuring transmittance, as a percentage of light transmitted in the absence of the gel.

25 This test was carried out using a dual-beam spectrophotometer. The sample of composition was poured hot into a 4.5 ml cuvette made of poly(methyl-methacrylate) (PMMA) and allowed to cool to an ambient temperature of 20-25°C. Such a cuvette gives a 1 cm thickness of composition.
30 Measurement was carried out at 580 nm, with an identical but

empty cuvette in the reference beam of the spectrophotometer, after the sample in the cuvette had been held for 24 hours. A transmittence measured at any temperature in the range from 20-25°C is usually adequately accurate, but measurement is made at 22°C if more precision is required.

Example 8

In this Example, the fibre dissolution temperature, the % light transmission and visual clarity assessments were made in respect of cellobiose heptanonanoate monocyclohexanoate made in Example 1 or 3, using the methods described in Examples 5 and 7. The gels were prepared in a 60:40 w/w mixture of hydrogenated polydecene:volatile silicone (Silkflo 364:DC245). The results are summarised in Table 9 below.

Table 9

Product of Ex No	% β	%Y	FDT (°C)	% T	Visual
1.10	97%	100%	53	48	> 8
1.12	96%	98%	51	38	3
1.13	92%	100%	52	41	6
1.14	92%	95%	49	22	3
3.1	81%	99.5%	48	26	3
3.2	94%	100%	49	34	5
3.3	98%	100%	53	53	> 8

Example 9

In this Example, the procedure of Example 7 was followed, but employing 9% REF4 to which was added 1% of itself or the other reference or invention material. The gels were tested in the same manner as in Example 7 and the results summarised in Table 10 below.

Table 10

Ex No	Product of Ex	Anomeric Description	Clarity	
			Visual	% T
REF4		decanoyl, 85% α	opaque <-12	0.36
REF6		hydroxyl, 50% α	opaque <-12	0.8
Ex 9.1	2.1	benzoyl, 96% β	translucent -1	9.53
Ex 9.2	2.6	benzoyl, 95% β	translucent -8	4.5
Ex 9.3	2.7	naphthoyl, 97% β	translucent 0	8.7
Ex 9.4	2.9	4-biphenoyl, 92% β	translucent -3	7.7
Ex 9.5	2.10	cyclohexanoyl, 95% β	translucent -5	5.9

10

From Table 10, it can be seen that the addition of the invention structurants tended to produce a gel that was visually much better in that the visual assessment was higher than when the reference structurants were added.

15 This is confirmed by the %T data, light transmission, which similarly showed a much higher light transmission.

Example 10

In this Examples, gels are prepared as in Example 9, but employing various weight ratios of ACB structurant REF4 and the invention ester produced in Example 2.6 to a total weight of 10% in a 60:40 w/w mixture of hydrogenated polydecene:volatile silicone (Silkflo 364NF:DC245). The results are summarised in Table 11 below.

Table 11

Ex No	Weight ratio	Clarity	
		Visual Score	%T
10.1	10:0	<-12	0.15
10.2	7:3	<-12	0.51
10.3	5:5	<-12	0.65
10.4	4:6	-4	7.0
10.5	3:7	5	17.9
10.6	2:8	3	14.0
10.7	1:9	-8	4.5
	0:10	<-12	0.36

From Table 11, it can be seen that the clarity of the gels comprising a mixture of CHME (invention) ester and the reference product were superior to the gel employing solely the invention ester or the reference product REF4. The best clarity was achieved when an excess proportion of the ACB

structurant ester was employed, and particularly in the ratio range for CHME: ACB of 35:65 to 15:85.

Example 11

- 5 In this Example, Example 10 was repeated, but employing reference ester REF2 and a CHME ester, the product of Ex 1.12 or Ex 1.13. The results are summarised in Table 12 below.

Table 12

Ex No	Weight ratio	%T	
		Ex 1.12	Ex 1.13
11.1	10:0	37.7	41.0
11.2	7:3	38.7	29.1
11.3	5:5	10.3	16.1
11.4	4:6	12.6	12.1
11.5	3:7	51.1	50.6
11.6	2:8	53.6	50.5
11.7	1:9	34.7	40.3
	0:10	41	41

10
15 From Table 11, it can be seen that even when the reference (ACB) ester provided a translucent gel, it was possible to select combinations of the CHME and ACB esters which gave improved clarity, and particularly in the eight ratio range of from 35:65 to 15:85 of CHME:ACB esters.

Example 12

Gels were made up and tested in accordance with the procedure in Example 6, as such or modified by employing a weight ratio of 9% of REF1 and 1% of an additional
5 structurant as specified in Table 13 below.

Table 13

Structurant	Observations
solely REF1	Small crystals visible in gel after 18 hrs at RT. More and bigger crystals after 6 hrs at 37°C; Crystals throughout gel after 3 days at 37°C.
+ REF3	Some crystal growth on gel surface after 1 day at 37°C. Much more crystallisation at surface and needle shaped crystals in bulk gel after 6 days at 37°C. Crystals throughout gel after 9 days at 37 °C; More crystals throughout gel after 13 days at 37°C.
+ product of Ex 1.1	Slight crystal growth on surface after 11 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.3,	No crystals after 12 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.7	Slight crystal growth on surface after 13 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.8	No crystals after 15 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.10	No crystal growth after 12 days at 37 °C.

Table 13 shows that there is significant improvement in stability as a result of adding a proportion of the structurant of the instant invention to the structurant of PCT/GB 00/01228. Likewise, there is a benefit for adding
 5 the invention products compared with adding reference product REF3 to the structurant of PCT/GB 00/01228.

Example 13

10 The test procedure of Example 9 was repeated, but using ACB structurant REF2 alone as the structurant or to which a CHME structurant was added. The results are summarised in Table 14 below.

Table 14

Structurant	Observation
solely REF2	Slight loss of clarity after 7 days at 37 °C. Fine crystals on surface after 8 days at 37 °C. Fine needle crystals throughout gel after 9 days at 37 °C. More needle crystals in gel bulk and crystal mass on surface after 13 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.1	No crystals after 12 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.3	No crystals after 12 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.7	Slight very fine crystal growth after 13 days at 37 °C.
+ product of Ex 1.10	Some needle crystals on surface after 11 days at 37 °C. Some needle crystals in gel bulk after 12 days at 37 °C.

From Table 14, it can be seen that the addition of the invention structurants to reference structurant REF2 according to PCT/GB 00/1228 improves the resistance of the structurant to crystallisation during storage.

5

Example 14

10 An antiperspirant suspension stick was prepared using a water-immiscible liquid or a mixture of water-immiscible liquids, an antiperspirant active and an esterified cellobiose. The procedure was as follows:

15 the mixture of liquids was heated to a temperature 5 to 10°C above a temperature at which the esterified cellobiose had been observed to dissolve in a preliminary test. During this heating the liquid was mixed gently using a Silverson mixer. The esterified cellobiose was added and allowed to dissolve. Next, the particulate antiperspirant active was added to this solution. The resulting mixture was then
20 allowed to cool (or, if necessary, heated) whilst mixing gently until it reached a temperature of about 5 to 10°C above the gelling point. At this stage the mixture was poured into antiperspirant stick barrels and left to cool without further disturbance until the formulation had
25 solidified.

The resulting sticks were evaluated after at least 24 hours at ambient laboratory temperature, the appearance of the stick was noted, the hardness was determined by
30 penetrometer, and tests of deposition and whiteness of the

resulting deposit were carried out using the procedures described hereinafter. The results are summarised in Table 15 below.

- 5 The materials employed in the formulations in this and subsequent Examples are as follows:-

Code	Description	Trademark
AZAG	Al/Zr Tetrachlorohydrex glycine complex	Reach 908
AACH	Activated aluminium chlorohydrate hydrated to RI of 1.508	Aloxicoll LR (hydrated)
ACHaq	50% aqueous aluminium chlorohydrate solution	Zirconal 50
Car1	Hydrogenated Polydecene	Silkflo 364NF
Car2	Volatile silicone blend	DC245
Car3	Octyldodecanol	Eutanol G
Car4	Mineral Oil	Sirius M70
Car5	1,1,5,5-tetraphenyltrisiloxane	DC704
Glycerol	Moisturiser - glycerol	
Emulsifier	Dimethicone copolyol emulsifier	Abil EM90
REFNo	Reference ACB ester as in Table 3	
ExNo	CHME Ester prepared in specified Example number	

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Table 15

Constituent	% w/w
AZAG - Al/Zr Tetrachlorohydrex glycine complex	24.0
Car1 - Silkflo 364NF	13.8
Car2 - DC245 (volatile silicone)	55.2
REF1 - (Cellobiose octanonanoate)	6.3
CHME Ester prepared in Ex 1.7	0.7
Properties	
Penetrometer Hardness (mm)	14.6
Deposition on black wool after 24 hours	33

From Table 15, it can be seen that a suspension stick with suitable hardness and low visible deposition can be made using a combination of the ACB cellobiose structurant according to PCT/GB 00/01228 and the CHME invention structurant.

Further suspension sticks having acceptable hardness and low visible deposits can be made by substituting the structurant made in each of Examples 1.1 to 1.6 or 1.8 to 1.11 for that made in Ex 1.7 or for the combined weight of REF1 plus that of Ex1.1 in the above formulation or similarly for 2.1 to 2.5 in combination with REF4 instead of REF1.

Example 15

In this Example further suspension sticks were made by the process of Example 14, to prepare sticks containing various carrier fluids CHME esters made in the specified earlier

- 5 Example, alone or with reference structurant REF4 as summarised in Table 16 below. The hardness is a penentrometer hardness and the deposit is the measured deposition on black woll after 24 hours.

Table 16

Example No	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4
Constituent	% w/w			
AZAG	24	24		
AACH			25	25
Car1	13.8		26.84	26.04
Car2	52.2	52		
Car3		4		
Car4		10		
Car5			40.16	38.96
REF4		7		
Ex2.9		3		
Ex1.12	10			
Ex1.15			8	
Ex1.3				10
Properties				
Hardness mm	13.4	11.8	21.3	ND
Deposit	37	ND	ND	ND
Visual Appearance	Opaque	Opaque	Trans-lucent	Trans-lucent

Example 16

In this Example, an emulsion stick was prepared by mixing cyclomethicone with the other organic liquids including the cetyl dimethicone copolyol which functioned as an emulsifier (silicone surfactant) and the mixture was heated with gentle stirring to a temperature 5 to 10°C above the temperature at which the structurant had been found to dissolve. The esterified cellobiose was then added and allowed to dissolve.

The disperse phase (also referred to as internal phase) was an aluminium zirconium active dissolved in water or in a mixture of a polyol and water. This disperse phase was pre-heated to the same temperature as the organic oils containing the esterified cellobiose and added slowly to them over a period of one minute while mixing with a Silverson mixer. After addition was complete the formulation was mixed at higher speed for five minutes. Stirring speed was then reduced for a further one minute after which the mixture was poured into stick barrels and allowed to cool undisturbed to ambient laboratory temperature. The sticks were tested by penetrometer, and for whiteness of deposits, in each instance by the test procedures given earlier. The results are summarised in Table 17 below.

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Table 17

Constituent	% w/w
ACHaq - Zirconal 50	40.0
Glycerol	10.0
Car1 - Silkflo 364NF	25.52
Car2 - DC245	18.48
ABIL EM90 (emulsifier)	1
Ester prepared in Ex 1.10	5.0
Properties	
Penetrometer Hardness (mm)	17.1
Deposition on black wool after 24 hours	17
% Light Transmission at 580nm at 19°C	34

From Table 17, it can be seen that the emulsion stick produced according to Example 11 had acceptable hardness and particularly low visible deposits and has high visual clarity.

Further emulsion sticks having acceptable hardness and low visible deposits are made by substituting the structurant made in each of Examples 1.1 to 1.9 or 1.11 or 2.1 to 2.5 for that made in Ex 1.10 or by substituting up to 90% of the weight of the structurant by REF1 or REF2 or REF4 described hereinabove.

Example 17

In this Example, further emulsion sticks were prepared by the method of Example 16, with the compositions, rounded to 1 decimal place and properties as summarised in Table 18
5 below. The melt characteristics and the crystallisation stability of many of the sticks were also measured and are summarised in Table 20 below. The description of any crystals visible under an intense light source relates to the specified period at which the stick was translucent.

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Table 18

Example No	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6
Constituent	% w/w					
ACHaq	38.9	38.9	38.9	40	39.2	39.2
Car1	25.2	25.2	23.7		26.1	25.2
Car2	16.8	16.8	15.8	19.6	17.4	17.0
Car4				19.9		
Glycerol	11.1	11.1	11.1	10	11.1	11.1
Emulsifier	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ex1.22	7.5					
Ex1.24		7.5				
Ex2.7			3			
Ex2.9				3		
REF4			7	7		
Ex1.12						7
Ex1.13					5	
Perfume					1	
Properties						
Hardness mm	15.4	14.9	12.1	12.6	19.7	16.3
Deposit	13	13	14	19	21	21

Example No	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.10	17.11	17.12
Constituent	% w/w					
ACHaq	38.9	38.9	38.5	39.2	39.2	39.2
Car1	25.2	25.2	23.7	25.5	26.7	25.5
Car2	15.4	15.8	14.4	17.0	17.8	17.0
Glycerol	11.1	11.1	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.8
Emulsifier	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ex1.14	10	10		1.4		
Ex3.3			10			
REF2				5.6		
Ex2.6					1.5	1.5
REF4					3.5	3.5
Perfume	1		1			
Properties						
Hardness mm	12.6	11.1	11.3	19.8	19.7	16.3
Deposits	18	21	19	21	21	21

Comparison Formulations

- 5 Comparison Formulations lacking a CHME ester structurant were made in the same way as Example 17 formulations. their composition and certain of their properties are summarised in Tables 19 and 20 below.

Table 19

Comp No	17.C1	17.C2	17.C3	17.C4
Constituent	% w/w			
ACHaq	39.2	39.2	38.9	38.9
Car1	26.1	25.5	23.1	23.7
Car2	17.4	17.0	15.4	15.8
Glycerol	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1
Emulsifier	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
REF2	5	7	10	10
Perfume	1		1	
Properties				
Hardness mm	15.4	14.9	12.1	12.6

REF ID: A62550

Table 20

Ex No C No	Stick Melt Test	Crystallisation Stability at 45°C
17.5	Stable at 45°C. Soft and leaky at 50°C. Totally melted at 55°C	Translucent after 6 weeks. A few very tiny crystal specs were visible.
17.6	Stable at 50°C. Totally melted at 55°C	Translucent after 6 weeks. A few very tiny crystal specs were visible.
17.7	Stable at 51°C. Totally melted at 53°C	Translucent after 13 weeks. A few very tiny crystal specs were visible.
17.8	Stable at 53°C. Totally melted at 55°C	Translucent after 13 weeks. A few very tiny crystal specs were visible
17.9	Stable at 54°C. Totally melted at 56°C	Translucent after 5 weeks. No visible crystals.
17.10	Stable at 50°C. Slight liquid on top at 55°C, but retained original shape	Formulation was still translucent after 6 weeks. Very slight domain texture was visible.

TABLE 20

17.11	Stable at 50°C. Slight liquid on top at 55°C, but retained original shape	Translucent after 6 weeks. Very slight domain texture was visible.
17.C1	Stable at 40°C. Soft and slightly leaky at 45°C. Totally melted at 50°C	Mottled, opaque and leaky after 2 weeks, and had totally collapsed after 3 weeks.
17.C2	Stable at 45°C. Totally melted at 50°C	Mottled and opaque after 4 weeks
17.C3	Stable at 45°C. Soft and leaky at 47°C. Totally melted at 49°C	Minor mottling and leakage after 2 weeks. Completely mottled and opaque after 3 weeks.
17.C4	Stable at 47°C. Totally melted at 49°C	Minor mottling after 3 weeks. Completely mottled and opaque after 4 weeks.

Side by side comparison of the Example 17 and Comparison 17C formulations shows that the comparison formulations melted at a lower temperature and became opaque and mottled during storage periods at which the invention formulations were still translucent, thereby demonstrating the superior stability of the invention formulations. The crystallisation test does not indicate the maximum period of time for which any of the invention formulations could remain translucent,

because it no instance was it continued until an invention stick became opaque.

Measurement of Properties

5

i) Hardness of stick using a penetrometer

The hardness and rigidity of a composition which is a firm solid can be determined by penetrometry. If the composition is a softer solid, this will be observed as a substantial
10 lack of any resistance to the penetrometer probe.

A suitable procedure is to utilise a lab plant PNT penetrometer equipped with a Seta wax needle (weight 2.5 grams) which has a cone angle at the point of the needle
15 specified to be $9^{\circ}10'' \pm 15''$. A sample of the composition with a flat upper surface is used. The needle is lowered onto the surface of the composition and then a penetration hardness measurement is conducted by allowing the needle with its holder to drop under a total weight, (i.e. the
20 combined weight of needle and holder) of 50 grams for a period of five seconds after which the depth of penetration is noted. Desirably the test is carried out at a number of points on each sample and the results are averaged.

Utilising a test of this nature, an appropriate hardness for
25 use in an open-ended dispensing container is a penetration of less than 30 mm in this test, for example in a range from 2 to 30 mm. Preferably the penetration is in a range from 5mm to 20 mm.

In a specific protocol for this test measurements on a stick were performed in the stick barrel. The stick was wound up to project from the open end of the barrel, and then cut off to leave a flat, uniform surface. The needle was carefully
5 lowered to the stick surface, and then a penetration hardness measurement was conducted. This process was carried out at six different points on the stick surface. The hardness reading quoted is the average value of the 6 measurements.

10 ii) Deposition and whiteness of deposit

Another test of the properties of a composition is the amount of the composition which is delivered onto a surface
15 when the composition is drawn across that surface (representing the application of a stick product to human skin). To carry out this test of deposition, a sample of the composition with standardised shape and size is fitted to apparatus which draws the sample across a test surface
20 under standardised conditions. The amount transferred to the surface is determined as an increase in the weight of the substrate to which it is applied. If desired the colour, opacity or clarity of the deposit may subsequently be determined.

25 A specific procedure for such tests used apparatus to apply a deposit from a stick onto a substrate under standardised conditions and then measures the mean level of white deposits using image analysis.

30 The substrate used was

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12 x 28cm strip of black Worsted wool fabric.

The substrates were weighed before use. The sticks were previously unused and with domed top surface unaltered.

5

The apparatus comprised a flat base to which a flat substrate was attached by a clip at each end. A pillar having a mounting to receive a standard size stick barrel was mounted on an arm that was moveable horizontally across the substrate by means of a pneumatic piston.

10

Each stick was kept at ambient laboratory temperature overnight before the measurement was made. The stick was advanced to project a measured amount from the barrel. The barrel was then placed in the apparatus and a spring was positioned to biased the stick against the substrate with a standardised force. The apparatus was operated to pass the stick laterally across the substrate eight times. The substrate was carefully removed from the rig and reweighed.

15

20

Whiteness of Deposit

The deposits from the previous test were assessed for their whiteness after an interval of 24 hours approximately.

25

This was done using a Sony XC77 monochrome video camera with a Cosmocar 16mm focal length lens positioned vertically above a black table illuminated from a high angle using fluorescent tubes to remove shadowing. The apparatus was initially calibrated using a reference grey card, after the fluorescent tubes had been turned on for long enough to give

30

5 a steady light output. A cloth with a deposit thereon from
the previous test was placed on the table and the camera was
used to capture an image. An area of the image of the
deposit was selected and analysed using a Kontron IBAS image
analyser. This notionally divided the image into a large
array of pixels and measured the grey level of each pixel on
a scale of 0 (black) to 255 (white). The average of the
grey intensity was calculated. This was a measure of the
whiteness of the deposit, with higher numbers indicating a
10 whiter deposit. It was assumed that low numbers show a
clear deposit allowing the substrate colour to be seen.

iii) Melting of Stick

15 A sample stick in its conventional open-mouthed dispensing
container was placed in a constant temperature chamber that
was maintained for a cycle of 48 hours to enable any change
in its condition to develop. The temperature was raised by
a 2°C or 5°C increment before each succeeding cycle. The
20 stick was observed at the end of each cycle, and the
temperature noted at which a change in appearance was
visible.

iv) Crystallisation Stability at 45°C

25

In a test for determining the stability of ester-structured
antiperspirant sticks at an elevated temperature, the sample
stick was placed in a constant temperature chamber that was
maintained at 45°C. The sticks were observed weekly, to

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determine whether they were still translucent or whether their appearance had altered. An intense light was shone on the sticks and a visual check was made as to whether any crystals or domains were visible. In several instances, the
5 test on a stick was halted if it was still translucent when a similar comparison stick had become opaque, or shortly afterwards.

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